The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1793. [NUMB. 14 OF VOL. I.]

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

No. IV.

SINCE my laſt, the inſtructions given by the Preſident to the Secretary of the Treaſury, and two laboured apologetic performances of his, have made their appearance. Matter thickens upon the public. The frivolity with which the Secretary affected to treat the ſubject in his firſt letter, ſeems to have ſubſided into ſad and ſorrowful earneſtneſs.

And there is in truth good reaſon for his ſolicitude and anxiety. That monarchical adminiſtration, which he hath evidently adopted for the government of the United States, is threatened by ſundry portents.

The vanity of this pretended Atlas, has certainly ſtimulated him into an arrogant idea, that the rights of the continent reſted ſolely on himſelf. For a conſciouſneſs of reſponſibility only, could induce him to wander into a laboured defence of the laws for making foreign loans; and into a ſhameleſs acknowledgement of having aſſumed powers *excluſively entruſted to the Preſident.*

Nor ought the indecency, with which through ſeventeen pages of ſophiſtry, he *compiles hard thought of motives* for his *own direction and application of the loans*, with ſcarcely an alluſion to the perſonage excluſively entitled by law to direct and apply, and without even the decorum of an apology, to eſcape animadverſion.

Several reſolutions have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, requiring a plain ſtatement of public funds. Of what do theſe funds conſiſt? Of dollars and cents. How can dollars and cents be comprehenſibly exhibited? By figures. In a month, three ſtatements appear, conſiſting chiefly of ſophiſtical arguments: the firſt exhibiting anger—the ſecond vanity—and the third prolixity and conſternation.

But the public funds are left in a ſtate of perplexity almoſt inexplicable, whilſt thoſe of his own mind are inexhauſted in effecting this great deſideratum.

Every man will admit, that the Secretary poſſeſſes penetration enough to know that the community can derive but little information from theſe laboured performances; but the idea ought to quicken the public inveſtigation, as it obviouſly acknowledges a concealment.

This new exerciſe of fiſcal evolution, does however ſometimes preſent the Secretary in attitudes, exhibiting his real purpoſes; the only difficulty is, to catch the poſition before he aſſumes a new figure. Let us attempt to ſurmount it. And that this Proteus may not ſlip out of our hands it is beſt to reſort to figures.

Dec. 1790. Total of ſinking fund in caſh and and bonds	*Dols. Cts.* 1,374,456. 40
Balance of money drawn from Holland in 1790, 91, and 92, after deducting actual payments to St. Domingo and foreign officers	1,851,150. 51
	3,225,606. 91
Deduct total laid out in the ſinking fund to this time	957,770 65
Balance, ſurplus of the ſinking fund and *inſtrumentality.*	2,267,836 26

From theſe figures, extracted from ſeveral returns, and brought to a point, it ſeems difficult to diſcern the neceſſity for borrowing this inſtrumentality, *in aid of the ſinking fund.* Let us try it another way.

Total receipts in caſh of *domeſtic* funds from the beginning of the government to January 1792	4,399,472. 99
Total expenditures, *including* caſh paid on account of the ſinking fund	3,797,436. 13
Balance of caſh, *beyond expenditures and excluding loans* to 1792	602,036. 86

And on July the 1ſt, 1791, the caſh on hand beyond every diſburſement, from the ſame reſource, was 582,189 dols. 54 cents. Yet the Secretary drew above a million of dollars, of this ſame *inſtrumentality*, from Holland in 1790 and 91.

Once more we will ſtrive to diſcover a reaſon for it, by enquiring how matters ſtood at the end of the year 1792. The Secretary ſtates the balance thus—

By exceſs of income beyond the actual diſburſements of the treaſury to the end of the year 1792	5,114,696. 50

This ſum includes bonds, caſh and loans.

Can this enormous accumulation of funds be accounted for and diſſipated, by the magical terms, "*inſtrumentality and appropriation?*"

Thus it appears that the revenue has been continually accumulating from the ſingle reſource of taxation.

At the end of 1790, there was a ſurplus in bonds and caſh of	1,374,856. 40
At the end of 1791 of	2,736,826. 98
At the end of 1792, including 556,595 dols. 56 cents of domeſtic loans of	2,809,927. 37

And throughout this period of conſtant accumulation, the Secretary has been as conſtantly drawing bills on Holland for money borrowed there, to the amount, including payments for intereſt in Holland, which is an indirect mode of drawing, *of above three millions of dollars*, excluſive of domeſtic loans.

The regular accumulation of our domeſtic reſources flowed from two cauſes. Firſt, from a ſurplus of revenue beyond even the *appropriations* to the end of 1791, of 952,765 dols. 93 cents. Secondly, from *ſurpluſes* of appropriations beyond the real expenditure.

Hence, though this accumulation was moſt of it in bonds, yet as theſe were regularly and monthly coming in during the following year, it conſtituted a fund anticipating the annual revenue.

A conſciouſneſs of this induced the Secretary to invent the term "inſtrumentality," with the broad veil of which to cover the enormous ſum drawn from Holland during the laſt two years. He had not purchaſed public debt with it—and he could not ſink it by anticipations. Accordingly he is obliged now to exhibit the money in the following articles—

Caſh in the bank, but *not in the treaſury*	*Dols. Cts.* 605,883. 08
Pawned to the bank of N. America as a ſecurity for 156,595 dols. 56 cents.	177,998, 80
Due for bills of exchange	614,593. 02
For St. Domingo and foreign officers, of which however only 453,618 dols. 62 cents have been paid	917,316. 90
	2,315,791. 80

This view of figures demonſtrates, that *inſtrumentality* does not mean *payment*: and yet it alſo demonſtrates the neceſſity of the word. The Secretary, knowing the checks reſulting from the figures he has been obliged to ſcatter about from time to time in his ſtatements and reports, if collected to a point could not venture to ſink this money by anticipations, or the help of the ſinkimg fund. If this circumſtance plunged him into a dilemma, it has alſo exhibited his adroitneſs in extricating himſelf, by puzzling others.

One ſtriking fact will illuſtrate the ſyſtem of the Secretary: at the beginning of this year, he had compiled the enormous ſum of 5,114,696 dols. 50 cents, in bonds, bills and caſh. A ſum more than ſufficient to defray the whole annual expenditure of the nation. A great loſs of intereſt muſt have reſulted from this management; for regular periodical loans have been making for more than two years, in order to collect this aggregate. Some of theſe have been made of the banks, the depoſitory of all the caſh, thus conſtantly collecting. *At all moments* the banks have poſſeſſed a *larger ſum* of public money than hath been *borrowed of them*, and at *this moment* are reported to poſſeſs among them the ſum of 1,389,327 dols. 59 cents of *actual caſh*, excluding 615,593 dols. 2 cents, due for bills, of which the banks have had the negociation. And even at *this moment* the public are paying intereſt to the bank of the United States on a loan of 400,000 dollars.

Is this œconomy? Is this honeſty? It is neither; and yet I confeſs that it is *inſtrumentality.* It is an inſtrumentality by which an *influence* may be gained—it may be depoſited in the banks, where tho' it is a loſing inſtrumentality to the public, it will produce profit to ſtockholders—and it may be uſed as a baſis for accommodations to favorites, without any *apparent* intervention of the Secretary.

When did a nation, untill now, accumulate a ſum before hand, moſtly by borrowing, equivalent to the whole expenditure of the current year?

But an event yet more extraordinary hath occurred. Congreſs have aſſented to a clauſe in a bill, permitting 800,000 dollars to be borrowed of the bank of the United States. The neceſſity for this, is inferred from an argument ſo contemptible, as to exhibit a ſymptom of that *inſtrumentality*, which is to be deprecated.

For, the unſatisfied appropriations of paſt times, are admitted as a debt againſt this accumulation of real revenue, although theſe appropriations were originally conjectural, and in moſt inſtances are proved demonſtrably to be a ſaving. But the balancing *real caſh* by *ideas only*, is in the *ſecretarial* ſtile.

The monſtrous abſurdity of ſuch meaſures and arguments, muſt give them an enigmatical appearance. But the riddle is eaſily ſolved. Bank directors and ſtock-holders are not ſcattered ſparſim in the legiſlature. They countenance and ſupport miſapplications of public money—they impoſe taxes and make loans to ſwell depoſits—they balance real caſh by nominal appropriations, to gain a ſurplus *dead to the public*, but *alive* to themſelves—they approve the ſcattering public monies, ſo as to obviate all poſſibility of detecting a miſapplication—and they ſupport miſappropriations of public funds. And why? Becauſe all theſe meaſures combine ſecretly, as well as avowedly, to increaſe their private funds at the public expence.

Diſintereſted citizens, what do you expect to gain, whilſt you ſuffer the whole game to be played by men who are united by the ſtrong ties of common intereſt and common depravity, the food for which you muſt furniſh, until rapacity itſelf is ſatiated?

FRANKLIN.

Feb. 26, 1793.

Debate on the Official Conduct of the Secretary of the Treaſury (continued from our laſt.)

FRIDAY, March 1.

Subſtance of the obſervations made by Mr. W. Smith, on the following reſolution:

"*Reſolved*, That the Secretary of the Treaſury has omitted to diſcharge an eſſential duty of his office, in failing to give Congreſs official information in due time, of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States; which drawing commenced in December 1790, and continued till January 1793; and of the cauſes of making ſuch drafts."

MR. SMITH ſaid, that after the vote which had juſt prevailed by ſo conſiderable a majority on the preceding reſolutions, the committee could not with any propriety criminate the Secretary for failing to give the information alluded to—becauſe by that vote it had been eſtabliſhed that the Secretary had only acted under the authority of the Preſident, and conformable to his inſtructions; if there had been any omiſſion to communicate information to Congreſs, that omiſſion was ſurely not chargeable to the Secretary. But it had already been clearly ſhewn, by documents in the poſſeſſion of the houſe, that the neceſſary information had been communicated. The Treaſurer's accounts, which had been from time to time laid before the houſe, exhibitted the amount of monies proceeding from the ſale of bills, and the Secretary's report of February 1791, conveyed full information of the drawing. It was true there was a ſum of about 600,000 dollars, the proceeds of bills which, as had been remarked by a gentleman (Mr. Madiſon) did not appear in the Treaſurer's account; but this was owing to the ſales of the bills by the bank not having been cloſed at the time the laſt quarterly account was rendered, and conſequently that ſum could not appear in the Treaſurer's account.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid he had not meant to blame the Treaſurer.

Mr Smith proceeded. The gentleman however had attributed miſconduct to the Secretary, for withholding information of the amount of monies in the Treaſury, accruing from foreign loans when directed by the houſe the 19th of January 1792, to report whether the exiſting revenues were adequate to face the additional expence of the Indian war. Mr. Smith could not forbear expreſſing great ſurpriſe at this remark of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) when he recollected what had been juſt ſaid by the ſame gentleman in ſupport of the former reſolution. The gentleman on that occaſion, in his attempt to diſprove the right of the Secretary, ex officio, to ſuperintend the monies derived from the foreign loans, had endeavoured to eſtabliſh a nice diſtinction between the ordinary internal revenues of the country, and the reſources reſulting from foreign loans. The law conſtituting the treaſury department, he had ſaid, gave the Secretary power only over the revenues, which embraced only the ordinary reſources; whereas, loans were diſtinct things, the management and diſpoſal of which was ſpecially entruſted by law to the ſupreme magiſtrate, and in relation to which the Secretary could exerciſe no authority whatever that was not derived from the Preſident. The gentleman now argued that the Secretary was blameable in not giving information of the ſtate of theſe extraordinary reſources which were not within his department, when only called upon to ſtate the amount of the ordinary revenues, which were within his department. He left it to the gentleman to reconcile this contradiction, for certainly his doctrine was erroneous on the former occaſion, or it muſt be ſo now; if the monies obtained from foreign loans were to be deemed the revenues of the country, then they fell of courſe under the management of the head of the treaſury department; and it was wrong in the gentleman to impute miſconduct to the Secretary for exerciſing legal authority. If on the contrary, theſe monies were viewed as an extra reſource, and not within the purview of the Secretary's functions, then it was wrong to cenſure him for not communicating a ſtate of thoſe monies when required only to report the ordinary revenues.

Without admitting the ſoundneſs of the diſtinction ſet up by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr Smith ſaid that it was never in the intention of the houſe, nor in the idea of any individual member, to call for a ſtate of the monies proceeding from the foreign loans when they paſſed the order of the 19th of January, 1792.

That order was in theſe terms—"Ordered, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before this houſe, ſuch information with reſpect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the legiſlature to judge whether any additional revenue will be neceſſary in conſequence of the propoſed increaſe of the military eſtabliſhment." This call was fully complied with, for the Secretary laid before the houſe an eſtimate of the internal revenues, which unqueſtionably were the only revenues in contemplation of the houſe at the time, and the houſe being ſatisfied that they were incompetent, laid additional duties

The houſe knew as well as the Secretary that loans had been made and that monies had under them been drawn into this country, but they knew that thoſe monies had been ſpecially appropriated to the ſinking fund; and it never entered into the ideas of any member to divert them from that beneficial object, in order to apply them to the current ſervice. 'Twas not to be preſumed that the Secretary would have recommended ſuch a diviſion.

To impute blame to him for not communicating the amount of monies drawn in from time to time, there muſt have been ſome law or order of the houſe requiring the communication, or it muſt have been neceſſary to ſome object depending before the houſe. What law or order of the houſe could make it neceſſary? None.—The law authorized the loans and preſcribed their objects; the reſt were mere executive buſineſs, and no communication was neceſſary to any meaſure depending before the houſe.

But though the Secretary would not have been cenſurable for omitting to give the information, the truth was that the Preſident's ſpeech of Dec. 8, 1790, the Secretary's report of Feb. 28, and the act of March 3, 1791, were concluſive proofs that the legiſlature knew that the proceeds of the loans were in a train of being brought to the United States, and the accounts of receipts and expenditures preſented in the firſt week of the ſeſſion, informed the houſe a large ſum was drawn for, and the Treaſurer's quarterly account contained further information on the ſubject, all which was prior to any call of the houſe for ſuch information. Hence Mr. Smith deduced that it was not a fact that the Secre-

tary had failed to give the information, as ſtated in the reſolution, and that even had he ſo failed, he would not have been cenſurable for a breach of an eſſential duty of his office.

It had been ſaid by a member from Pennſylvania, Mr. Findley, that the lateneſs of the information from the Secretary made it inconvenient to go into an enquiry of his official conduct ſo near the cloſe of the ſeſſion.

To this Mr. Smith replied, that he did not expect ſuch a remark from that quarter of the houſe. If the gentleman had not been prepared for the enquiry, or thought it an improper ſeaſon to enter upon it, why did he ſecond the motion for bringing forward the charges? If ſuſpicion had ſo long exiſted againſt the integrity of the Secretary, why was not information called for at the beginning of the ſeſſion? Why was the call delayed till the ſeſſion was within a few weeks of its termination.

It was admitted that the Secretary had obeyed the order of the houſe with wonderful alacrity and promptitude; it was indeed ſtrange that the gentleman who brought forward the charges would be the firſt to complain that this was not time for their conſideration.

Mr. Smith concluded by noticing the obſervations of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Madiſon, that the opinion of the houſe on the preceding reſolutions, would not change the truth of facts, and that the public would ultimately decide whether the Secretary's conduct was criminal or not.—This, ſaid Mr. Smith, was like the conduct of a proſecutor, who having choſen his juriſdiction, and being nonſuited, wiſhed to appeal to another tribunal. Why were the reſolutions brought before the houſe? Was it not to ſubſtantiate the truth of them by a vote? And had the proſecution ſucceeded, would the Secretary have had an appeal to the public? No—the reſolutions would have been ſent to the Preſident; and the Secretary would have been removed, diſgraced, and ruined forever without appeal."

(To be continued.)

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 24.

Dumourier on the 12th inſt. wrote a letter dated Louvain, which it was not thought prudent at the time to read. It is as follows:

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

THE ſafety of the people is the ſupreme law; I have juſt abandoned conqueſt almoſt certain, by quitting the victorious part of the army ready to enter into the heart of Holland, to fly to the ſupport of that portion which has experienced a check, owing to phyſical and moral cauſes, that I mean to develope with that frankneſs which is more than ever neceſſary, and which would always have tended to the welfare of the republic, if all her agents had made uſe of it in the accounts they gave, and if it had been liſtened to with more complacency than deceitful flattery.

You know, citizen repreſentatives, in what a dangerous ſtate of diſorganization the Belgic army had been placed, by a miniſter and officers who dragged France to the brink of ruin. This miniſter and thoſe officers have been changed; but far from puniſhing them, Patche and Haſſenfraz have paſſed to the important ſtation of heads to the Paris police, and from that moment the capital has ſeen renewed in the ſtreet Lombard, ſcenes of blood and maſſacre.

I preſented to you, in the month of December, in four memorials, the grievances that ought to be redreſſed. I informed you of the only means which could put a ſtop to the evil, and give to our armies their vigor, and to our cauſe all the juſtice which ought to characteriſe it. Theſe memorials have been thrown aſide; you are not acquainted with them; order them to be preſented to you, you will there find predicted what has ſince happened; you will alſo in them find the remedy to the other dangers which ſurround us, and menace our infant republic. The armies of Belgia united in the countries of Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege, have there ſuffered every ſpecies of want, without murmuring, but continually weakened by ſickneſs and conſtant ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and by the deſertion of many of the officers and ſoldiers to the amount of half their original ſtrength.

It is only ſince General Buernonville is at the head of the miniſtry, that the wants of the army and recruiting begins to be thought of. But he has been in ſo ſhort a time, that we feel that diſorganiſing ſpirit of which we have been the victims. This was our ſituation, when on the firſt of February you thought it due to the honor of the nation to declare war againſt England and Holland. From this moment I buried the remembrance of all my grievances;—I no longer thought of reſigning, which you will find mentioned in the memorials above alluded to; all my thoughts were given to the ſafety of my country. I endeavoured to be beforehand with our enemies, and this reduced army forgot all its ſufferings to attack Holland. While, with new troops, juſt from France, I was taking Breda, Klundert, Gertruydenberg, and was preparing to extend my conqueſts, the Belgic army, under Generals remarkable for courage and civiſm, undertook the ſiege of Maeſtricht.

Every thing was wanting for this expedition, the new adminiſtration was not yet on foot.—The ancient was bad in every view. Money was plenty, but the new forms eſtabliſhed at the national treaſury prevented the uſe of that money. I cannot yet detail the immediate cauſes of the check our armies have experienced, as I am juſt arrived; not only they have abandoned every hope of taking Maeſtricht, but they have fallen back in confuſion and with loſs. The magazines of every kind which were begun to be collected at Liege, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as well as part of the field artillery and that belonging to the battalions: This retreat has drawn on us new enemies, and here I will develope the cauſe of our misfortunes.

There has ever exiſted, in human events, a reward for virtue and a puniſhment for vice. Private individuals may eſcape the effects of this providence, which may be called what you pleaſe, becauſe they are imperceptible points: but read hiſtory, and you will find that a people never eſcape it.

As long as our cauſe was that of juſtice we vanquiſhed the enemy: from the moment that avarice and injuſtice became our guides, we worked our own deſtruction, and our enemies profit by our faults. You are flattered and deceived, I will endeavor to tear the veil from before your eyes. The Belgians have been made to ſuffer vexations of every kind; the ſacred rights of liberty have been violated as they relate to them; their religious opinions have been inſulted; the furniture of their churches has been taken without neceſſity, but with indecency. Their character and intentions have been miſrepreſented: the re-union of Hainault has been effected by main violence, by the ſword and fire arms; that of Bruſſels by a knot of men who could exiſt but in the midſt of trouble, and by a few blood thirſty individuals aſſembled to intimidate the citizens. Look over the hiſtory of the low countries, you will find that the people are good, opened hearted, courageous, and worthy of freedom. The Duke of Alva the moſt cruel of the ſatellites of Philip II. had 18,000 executed by the hand of the hangman. The Belgians took vengeance by a war of thirty years, and their attachment to the religion of their fathers, only could have bro't them again under the Spaniſh yoke.

Your finances were exhauſted when we entered Belgia; your coin had diſappeared. Cambon, who may be an honeſt citizen, but who is far beneath the confidence you repoſed in him in financial matters, ſaw no remedy but in the poſſeſſion of the riches of that fertile country.—He propoſed to you the fatal decree of the 15th December; you unanimouſly accepted it, and yet every one of thoſe among you, with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, told me he did not approve of it, and that the decree is unjuſt. One of my memorials was againſt that decree; it was not read in the aſſembly. The ſame Cambon endeavored to render my remonſtrances hateful and criminal, by ſaying from the tribune that I was placing a *veto* upon the decree of the Aſſembly: You confirmed this decree by that of December 30th; you directed your commiſſioners to ſee it executed; by your orders the executive ſent at leaſt 30 commiſſioners; the choice of them was bad, excepting a very few honeſt men, who are perhaps conſidered as of doubtful principles, becauſe they endeavor to mitigate the odium attached to their functions. The majority are madmen or tyrants, or men without reflection, whom a brutal zeal always had led beyond their duty. The agents of tyranny have been ſcattered over the whole face of Belgia; the military commandants in obedience to the decree, have been obliged to employ, upon their requiſition, the forces entruſted to them.—Theſe extortioners finally exaſperated the ſpirit of the Belgians. Thence forward, fear, perhaps hatred, have replaced that cordial fraternity which accompanied our firſt ſteps in Belgia; and at the moment of our change of fortune our agents exerciſed their functions with the moſt exceſſive injuſtice and violence.

You have been miſtaken to the re-union to France of ſeveral portions of Belgia. You thought that union voluntary, becauſe you were deceived by lies. From that moment you thought it in your power to take the ſuperfluous plate from the churches, to defray the expence of the war. You then looked upon the Belgians as Frenchmen: but even if they had been, you yet ſhould have waited the voluntary giving up of this plate; your taking it by open violence became ſacrilegious: This is exactly what has happened. The prieſts and monks have taken advantage of that imprudent act, and then preached us up as pillagers to be avoided and every where the inhabitants armed againſt us. Our's is not a war of ariſtocracy, for our revolution favors the inhabitants of the country, and yet that every deſcription of people arm againſt us, and the alarm is ſounded in all quarters. It is with them a war of religion; and with us a criminal war. We are at this moment ſurrounded by enemies; you will ſee it by the reports which I ſend to the miniſter of war, you will ſee at the ſame time the firſt meaſures I have been obliged to take to ſave the French army, the national honor, and indeed the republic.

Repreſentatives of the nation, I call on your probity and the recollection of the importance of your duties; I call on the ſacred principles explained in the declaration of the rights of man, and I wait with impatience your deciſion. At this moment you hold in your hands the fate of the empire, and I am perſuaded that truth and virtue will guide your deciſions, and that you will not ſuffer your armies to be ſtained by crimes and then become the victims of thoſe crimes."

Dumourier, informed that this letter had been referred to the committee of defence, requeſts the convention to come to no determination upon it, until he has again conferred with the commiſſioners to Belgia.

[The above letter appears in the *Moniteur Univerſelle*, a Paris paper of the 25th of March, which mentions in a note, "That the leter had not been read before the National Convention, but printed and publiſhed in the Belgic Provinces."]

LONDON, April 6.

Yeſterday afternoon Captain Hawes, of the ſecond Nancy cutter belonging to Deal, arrived in St. Margaret's bay, with diſpatches from Oſtend for admiral M'Bride. The cutter left Oſtend at 11 o'clock on Thurſday night, and brings moſt important intelligence. We underſtand, that Dumourier is arrived at Liſle with his forces, and that he had ſcarce made his appearance before M. Bournonville; and five commiſſioners from the convention, had come down with orders to bring him up a priſoner to Paris. Dumourier did not follow the example of La Fayette; he reſiſted the order of the convention, and having felt the pulſe of his army, arreſted the commiſſioners, and ſent them to the prince of Cobourg as hoſtages for the ſafety of queen and royal family. He then proclaimed the young Louis king, at the head of the army, and ſent a diſpatch to Paris, intimating his determination to proceed immediately thither, and ſupport the claim of the dauphin to the throne of his anceſtors, as from the conduct of the convention he ſaw at length that France could only be ſaved by a general reſiſtance to their horrid tyranny. Such is the report that has come to our ears, of this important diſpatch; and which we give literally as we have received it. It is added, that in conſequence of the news of Dumourier's defeat, and of the wolent meaſures taken by the convention, the tumult in Paris has riſen to the moſt extravagant height. The parties had actually come to blows, the barriers ſhut, the white flag, with a mourning crape over it, was flying in the ſtreets, and numbers of people had mounted the white cockade.

The news from the provinces were of the ſame kind. The royal party had triumphed every where; and now that Dumourier had declared for the ſame cauſe, there was no doubt but they would put a ſpeedy end to the confuſion, the tyranny, and the calamities of the kingdom.

The ſame diſpatches bring an account, that a body of Auſtrian troops had at length entered Oſtend; and ſatisfied the inhabitants, that they had nothing further to dread from the French troops hovering about the vicinity; and by this ſupply the place, ſo critically opened by the ſpirited exertions of admirl M'Bride, was rendered more ſecure; ſo that trade will revert into its accuſtomed channel.

Beſides the above particulars, intelligence has been received that the merchants and principal inhabitants of Dunkirk are ready to deliver up the place to the royal party, and have ſent a boat to admiral M'Bride, requeſting him to ſend over two frigates to take poſſeſſion of the town.

ROME, February 16.

The compaſſion which at firſt induced the inhabitants of this capital to receive in an hoſpitable manner the French prieſts and clergy, has been ſuddenly changed into hatred and contempt, as it has been diſcovered that the greater part of theſe emigrants have not anſwered the ideas which were entertained of them; and that they are beſides the original cauſe of the evils experienced by the people, as well as of that ſtate of war, which has deſolated the whole country.

At a congregation of Cardinals, held in the preſence of his Holineſs, it has been determined that all the French prieſts and clergy ſhall be collected into two convents, that of the Carthuſians, and that of St. Paul, without the walls of the city, where they muſt live in common under the direction of a chief, and under pretence of defending them from every attack, two numerous guards will be poſted near theſe buildings.

FRANKFORT, March 22.

This morning his Pruſſian majeſty, accompanied by the Prince Royal, the Duke of Brunſwick, and a great number of other generals, ſet out at the head of his guards, for Kelſterback, on the right bank of the Mein. The regiment of Heſſian guards has proceeded to Hocheim. A great number of pontons and a conſiderable train of heavy artillery ſet out at the ſame time.

Some troops of Saxony and Heſſe-Darmſtadt have entered this garriſon. We are informed that the Pruſſian general of artillery, De Motler, is gone from Hanau to join the army. The firſt convoy of heavy artillery, from Magdebourg, as well as a new train from Wirzburg, with the neceſſary ammunition, arrived in that town yeſterday.

We are this moment informed, that when the firſt diviſion of the Pruſſian troops appeared in the environs of Kreutznach, Gen. Cuſtine ordered the gates of Mentz to be ſhut, and advanced forwards at the head of a conſiderable body of his troops.

PORTSMOUTH, March 29.

This afternoon Admiral Gell gave orders for the following ſhips of war to be got under way.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
St. George,	98	Rear Admiral Gell
Boyne,	98	Captain Otway
Powerful,	74	Hicks
Ganges,	74	Molloy
Egmont,	74	Dievſon
Edgar,	74	Bertie
Leda,	38	Campbell
L'Aigle,	38	Inglefield
Phaeton,	38	Sir A. S. Douglas.

The above ſquadron will ſail from St. Helen's on or before Sunday morning, with the Eaſt India trade, &c. under their convoy, which are alſo dropped down to St. Helen's.

The Juno frigate, Capt. Hood, is to ſail with admiral Don Gravino to-morrow or Sunday.—Lord Holland, who arrived here this day, goes out in the Juno to Cadiz.

This day arrived the Leda, Capt. Campbell, and ſailed the Bonetta ſloop on a cruiſe.

Five hundred more French emigrants are arrived here from Guernſey and Jerſey, and upwards of 4000 are waiting for an opportunity to take their departure from theſe iſlands.

HAGUE, April 2.

From the STAR.

On the 28th ult. a capitulation for the ſurrender of Gertruydenberg was ſigned, allowing the French garriſon to march out with the honors of war, and to proceed for France. A diſagreement however afterwards took place reſpecting the conſtruction to be put upon the word garriſon. The French inſiſted that as there were no exceptions in the capitulation, every perſon compoſing part of their force conſtituted the garriſon. The Dutch inſiſted that Frenchmen only were intended to be included in the capitulation, and that it was not meant to conſider Dutch rebels and deſerters as part of the French garriſon. A battle enſued, which laſted near three hours. The Dutch loſt a captain of grenadiers, had ſix men killed and wounded. The French loſs in killed is unknown, but a colonel, a captain and a lieutenant, with 150 men; ſeveral horſes and a piece of cannnon were taken.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York left Dordrecht yeſterday for Bergen-op-zoom, with all the guards except four companies, which are to remain there a few days longer. The 14th, 37th and 53d regiments are alſo under orders to proceed to Bergen-op-zoom.

Gertruydenberg and Breda, the difficulties which had occurred being overcome, and written orders to capitulate having been received by the reſpective governors from M. Dumourier himſelf, ſurrendered, as it is imagined this day.

April 3. Lord Aukland will let out in a few days for Bruſſels, for a conference with the Prince of Cobourg. The court of Orange is in the higheſt ſpirits, in conſequence of the total expulſion of the French from the United Provinces. A general gala was given the night before laſt on the occaſion. General Byland's court martial goes on with great ſolemnity; he is ſtill a cloſe priſoner, not being permitted even to appear perſonally before his judges, nor is the court open to any but component members. The ſurrender of Gertruydenberg and Breda, on honorable terms, was much diſapproved of here, till it was generally known, that the chief Dutch patriots had got out of it by ſtealth a few nights ſince.

AMSTERDAM, March 27.

On the 23d inſt. arrived in the Texel, Capt. Whiteweld, of Charleſton, who informs, that when off Scilly, an Iriſh privateer ſhot a ball through the rigging of his veſſel, then boarded her, but on ſight of his papers, left her, after he told captain Whiteweld, that they, in the ſpace of two days, had taken 8 prizes, one of them being a Dutch frigate, the others Engliſh veſſels.

Extracts from the Leyden Gazette, of the 5th April 1793.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated April 1ſt.

"The French continue to retreat, ſtill preſſed by the numerous body of Auſtrian horſe, which follow them. The arch duke Charles is at Mons, his vanguard at Frameries. On the 29th the Imperial troops entered at Ghent, which the French have entirely evacuated, leaving there ſome pretty valuable ſtores. On the 26th of March there was an engagement near Antwerp, between a body of French troops and an Auſtrian diviſion.

The battle was long and bloody, and was maintained on both ſides with the greateſt intrepidity; but the French being ſuperior in number, forced the Auſtrians to retire, and took ſeveral priſoners."

From the NORFOLK *and* PORTSMOUTH GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Meſſ. Baxter & Wilſon,

THE attempts of a certain faction in order to alienate that regard, which every true American feels for our republican allies of France, have been changed according to the circumſtances of the moment. As all arguments addreſſed to our reaſon have failed of ſucceſs, we have ſome offered to our fears, but none to our true intereſts. We are told that Great-Britain will never allow France to bring prizes into our ports, or to arm ſhips in this country, and that if we do permit ſuch things to be done, that G. Britain will declare war againſt us. Preſumptious nation! to whom do you thus dictate? Do you addreſs your vaſſals and ſlaves, or a free and independent people? Shall Americans be told that a treaty made fifteen years ago, with a nation by whoſe generous and magnanimous aid, we eſcaped the manacles of ſlavery, is now to be infracted, by the menaces of that nation who was compelled to ſue for peace? If (becauſe we are complying with the faith of our ſacred engagements, and afford an aſylum to our allies in their day of diſtreſs) it be the pleaſure of Britain to precipitate us into a war, I truſt a juſt cauſe, and the courage of our citizens will enable us to receive it with firmneſs. When the miniſters of Britain engaged in this war, they very well knew the treaties exiſting between the United States and France, and it is alſo well known that we endeavoured to form ſome treaty with them, and our overtures have been received with an imperious and ſupercili us contempt. Matters are however changed, and ſhe muſt be put on the ſame footing as France; a circumſtance which honor, gratitude and policy forbid. War is a calamity, the evils and horrors of which the ſavage barbarity of Britain has made us too well acquainted with. But I will hazard an opinion, that calamitous as war is, it will be better for America than any intimate connexion with Britain; any alliance with that nation will be pregnant with miſchief to our civil liberties, and fatal to our commercial intereſts. I do aſſert ſhe is our enemy, and whatever ſhe may pretend to, ſhe has an inſidious view,

Aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis tenacem.

With the examples of Holland and Portugal before our eyes, we ſhall ſurely not want diſcretion to avoid a connection with Britain, a nation whoſe principles and practices are at war with the proſperity of every country. Holland before her connection with Britain, was the firſt commercial nation in Europe, and had ſome veſtiges of her ancient freedom left, but ſince that period her commerce has been gradually declining, her liberties have been finally ſubverted, by the eſtabliſhment of an arbitrary deſpot under a plauſible title. Portugal, a country devoted to deſtruction, had yet ſome commercial conſequence remaining, until her connection with Britain, from that epocha, ſhe has been haſtening to a diſſolution, the iſſue of which is not given human foreſight to ſcan. If we were to turn our eyes to the conduct of this nation in the Eaſt, a picture would be preſented, exhibiting a depravity of human nature unequalled in the annals of time—Should Britiſh influence and politics gain a footing in this country, we ſhall too late find the ſtrength of a faction whoſe intrigues will ſubvert our liberties & annihilate our little commerce. There are circumſtances which juſtify more than ſuſpicion on this head, but I ſhall not dilate upon them at preſent. It is contended that a treaty at this juncture would do away our jealouſies and antipathies, and introduce a ſyſtem of amity and good will, productive of thoſe advantages which may be naturally expected to flow from a mutual interchange of good offices. But my countrymen, let me aſk you if this is a time to lay aſide jealouſy? Britain is now more than ever your enemy, for to national animoſity, ſhe has added animoſity in political principles. At this very moment ſhe is in cloſe league with the deſpots of Europe to rivet the chains of ſlavery, upon your brave allies who have juſt emancipated themſelves from the galling yoke of tyranny. It requires not much penetration to perceive that the ſubverſion of liberty in France, will be the prelude to ſlavery in America. Theſe tyrants will not ſuffer a free government to exiſt on earth, leaſt the ſpirit of freedom ſhould reach their territories.

It is difficult, which moſt to admire, the impudence of thoſe who talk of a treaty with Britain, or the patience of Americans who liſten to it—Would not common ſenſe point out the neceſſity of enforcing old engagements before new ones are made? Before Britain talks of any terms with America, let her comply with the treaty of 1783—let her pay us for our Negroes taken away in open violation of the treaty—let her troops evacuate our poſts, and pay us for the unjuſt retention of them for ten years, let her reimburſe us for thoſe vaſt ſums we have been compelled to expend in ſupport of an expenſive Indian war, raiſed by her contrivance and ſupported by her means—And when all theſe things are done what atonement can ſhe offer to appeaſe the manes of our fellow citizens, who have fallen victims to her cruel machinations?—Every independent American will dwell with enthuſiaſtic pleaſure upon the Spartan anſwer of Congreſs in 1778, to the Britiſh Commiſſioners for making peace, they were told that overtures would not be liſtened to until they had withdrawn all their fleets and armies from America. Thus ſpoke the ſpirit of our infant republic, undiſmayed by thirty thouſand diſciplined ruffians, carrying fire and ſword from our ſea coaſt to the mountains, and a numerous navy ſpreading devaſtation from the ſand banks of Georgia to the cliffs of New-Hampſhire. Let then ſuch manly ſentiments again animate our councils, and with a ſpirit becoming a free nation demand what juſtice and honor give us claim to—Before we liſten to any terms of intimate friendſhip, let us have ſome marks of ſincerity, for every thing that has been hitherto exhibited has been one continued tiſſue of malice, fraud and injury.

My Countrymen, I cannot conclude my obſervations, without endeavoring to impreſs on your minds the attention you ought to give at this time, to your political concerns. If you value the bleſſings of equal liberty, civil and religious, prove by your conduct you deſerve them; be firm and vigilant at your poſts, for remember that in a free republic every citizen is a ſentinel of public liberty—Suſpicion on ſuch occaſions is a virtue, and although I would not wiſh to create a diſtruſt of any particular perſon, yet I am bold to ſay that the enemies of French liberty, are no leſs ſo to the liberty of America, and the ſame opportunity is only wanting to diſplay it—Two ſuch diſcordant ſentiments, as a love for republican liberty in America, and an attachment to deſpotic government in France cannot exiſt in the ſame breaſt. The mind of a republican bears no reſpect for monarchy, and its appendages ariſtocracy and prelacy.

BRUTUS.

Princeſs Ann, May 21, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Friday morning laſt, a deputation from the French Benevolent ſociety eſtabliſhed in this city, waited upon citizen Genet with an addreſs, of which the following is a tranſlation.

"Citizen Miniſter of the French Republic,

"The French citizens and citizens of the United States deſcendants of French, reſiding in Philadelphia, haſten to preſent this mark of their attachment to the nation you repreſent, of their zeal for the cauſe of liberty and equality, and of their perſonal regard.

Many of us attracted by the innate love of liberty, when France ſtill ſmarted under the rod of deſpotiſm, ſought and found an aſylum in this happy country, then the cradle of infant equality. The cordial reception from our new fellow-citizens, the cloſe connections and pleaſing habits contracted among them, have rendered America a native home. But in becoming Americans, they have not ceaſed to be Frenchmen; for no individual can be more intimately connected with either, than the two nations are with each other. The French citizen who has become affiliated to the American nation, and the citizen of the United States, whom France has adopted, have thereby only ſtrengthened the ties of connection.

"An union cemented by the blood of the citizens of both nations, and founded on ſo ſolid a baſis as ſimiliarity of ſentiment and principle, is formed to reſiſt the moſt violent efforts of thoſe whoſe intereſt it might be to diſturb it; for liberty tends to unite men, as does deſpotiſm to divide and deſtroy them.

"The miſſion with which you are charged, impoſes on you the moſt agreeable duties, ſince it is committed to you to give and receive the aſſurance and teſtimony of ſo ſincere a friendſhip, and ſo fraternal an union. We will co-operate as far as in our power to maintain ſo precious a fraternity, and prevent the enemies of liberty from giving it diſturbance.

"Permit us on this occaſion, as individuals and Frenchmen, to pay to our brethren of the United States the tribute of gratitude which their conduct towards us ſo juſtly claims. We were ſtrangers among them and they treated us as brothers; they have been prodigal of the attentions and aſſiſtance, which our ſituation required and endeavoured to make us forget, that we did not owe our birth to a common country. Throughout the whole extent of the American empire our countrymen have experienced the effects of the ſame benevolent ſpirit. Every where the citizens have been anxious to cheriſh, and the governments to protect them. It would be the height of ingratitude in us not to avail ourſelves of ſo favourable an opportunity of publicly expreſſing the extent of our gratitude.

"Accept, citizen, our ardent wiſhes for the ſucceſs of the glorious cauſe of which France has declared herſelf the ſupport. We hope, that by her generous efforts, liberty will ſoon be triumphant through the globe, in ſpite of the enormous combination of deſpots and ſlaves, who wiſh to annihilate it.

"We felicitate ourſelvs in finding in you a citizen who has deſerved will of his country, and who teaches us to hope, that he will acquire a new claim to her gratitude."

(Signed) By order,
P. S. DUPONCEAU.

To this he made an anſwer, of which the following is a tranſlation;—

"Citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the French Citizens, and deſcendants of Frenchmen, reſident in Philadelphia.

"The principles and ſentiments which have animated you, citizens, do equal honor to your heads and hearts, and leave no doubt of your patriotiſm. You have anticipated the intententions of the Fench republic; her wiſh is to ſtrengthen more and more the ties which connect her with the virtuous nation, that has ſo juſtly deſerved, by her generous conduct towards you, your attachment and gratitnde. I will uſe my beſt endeavours to fulfil the ententions of the republic, and am perſuaded, that you will neglect nothing to prove to the citizens of the United States, that Franchmen now conſider them as brethren

"I ſhall take care, citizens, to communicate to our fellow citizens in France, the addreſs which you have juſt preſented, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the opinion which you have been pleaſed to entertain of my zeal and entire devotion to the cauſe of liberty and equality.

(Signed) GENET."

BALTIMORE, April 23.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF
DUMOURIER.

The following is a copy of a poſtſcript received by a gentleman in New-London, by the brig Charming Polly, in 27 days from Calais.—The French affairs begin to wear a more pleaſing proſpect; Dumourier by the moſt ſurpriſing manoeuvre ever heard of, on the ſixth of April ſurrounded a body of ten thouſand of the flower of the Pruſſian army, and cut them to pieces to a man. The King of Pruſſia and Duke of Brunſwick are among the ſlain.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

By the ſloop two ſiſters, Capt. Pindar, we have received the following information:

The Britiſh ſloop of war Serpent, Capt. Lee, arrived at Naſſau on the 19th of April, from Jamaica, and brought Diſpatches for lord Dunmore, which authorized him to grant letters of marque and repriſal againſt the veſſels and property of the French.

It was reported at Naſſau that advice had been tranſmitted to the ſeveral Britiſh conſuls reſiding in the American

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the following ſpecies of proviſions, v
and all ſorts of grain and pulſe, flow
bread, rice and every ſpecies of ſalted
viſions; cattle and live ſtock of all kind
of which the officers of his majeſty's cuſtom
and all whom it may concern, are to take
due notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal of the ſaid Iſlands, at Naſſau (New-Providence) the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1793, and in the 33d year of his majeſty's reign.

(Signed) DUNMORE.

RICHMOND, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to a gentleman in Maryland.

"It is very remarkable, that out of *Sixty Thouſand Nuns*, that have been turned out of Nuneries in France, by the revolutioniſts, *Forty-ſeven Thouſand Four Hundred* and *Thirty-ſix*, have had children, and the moſt of them boys. It may ſeem incredible, but this account has been publiſhed here, as taken from the regiſter of births, directed to be taken by the laws of France, which alſo directs the ſtate of the mother, who are all ſtated to be *Nuns*. There are, alſo *Thirty-three Mothers Abbeſſes* have had children, four of which are upwards of *Sixty* years of age.

It is, alſo, remarked, that they have all become the moſt violent revolutioniſts, and *pray* moſt devoutly for the ſucceſs of the arms of the Republic, for fear if a counter-revolution take place, they may be again cloiſtered in Nuneries. In fine *every thing* ſeems to be in *motion* in this country and to *conſpire* to ſupport the cauſe of Liberty.

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY.

The wife of Mr. John Harvie living on the banks of the *Kennebec* (Maſſ.) on the 19th of July, 1792, was delivered of a ſon; and on the 18th of April, 1793, was ſafely delivered of FOUR SONS at one birth, three of whom, with the mother, are living and likely to live. Two women ſwore before a magiſtrate to the truth of the above extraordinary fact. In a young country like ours, right worthy of penſion and reward is this fruitful woman. *Maſſ. Cen.*

Having preſented our readers with the ſtory of Dumourier's defection from the cauſe of his country, as it appeared in the Star, a miniſterial paper, of the 6th April, we think it our duty to remark that no ſuch intelligence appears in the Engliſh Chronicle, an evening paper, of the ſame date. It is therefore, in all probability, either a change ally fabrication, or a govermental manœuvre, intended to give a momentary ſpring to the recruiting of the army and navy, which appears to have gone on very tardily. All direct communication with France having ceaſed, the time is favorable for impoſing on public credulity, a practice which is by no means new with the miniſtry of Great-Britain. The ſame trick was frequently played off on the nation during the American war.—That Dumourier has acted the part of a traitor cannot eaſily be credited; for however genuine his letter of the 12th of March to the national convention may be, it ought to be recollected, that he afterwards fought bravely, particularly on the 18th, and that his letter reſpecting the action of that day, breathed the moſt determined ſpirit of patriotiſm. It is not likely, if the convention wiſhed to arreſt Dumourier, that one of the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, ſhould be the Miniſter at War!!! And much more improbable is it, that the citizen ſoldiers of France ſhould all at once determine to re-eſtabliſh deſpotiſm.

Were Dumourier to attempt the ſeduction of the army, he would probably be as unſucceſsful as Fayette. At any rate, the cauſe of France does not now depend upon Dumourier, more than it formerly did on Fayette. Arnold was a brave and popular general, but the event of h
Thow little the ſucceſs of
tending for their
any one man.

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are in
be obſe
ing empl
this purpoſe
follows:—Fo
man croſſing a
for other things.

L

May 23, 1793.

☞ THESE are
the PUBLIC, that the Co-pa
of ELIJAH BENNETT & C.
ſolved on the firſt of *January* laſt.

ELIJAH BENNE

Richmond, Virginia, May 14, 1793.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels,* A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price. —He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793. (tf-9)

A favorite song. Tune "*The ſon of Alknomack.*

THE power that created the night and the day
Gave his image divine to each model of clay:
Tho' on different features the God be impreſſed,
One ſpirit immortal pervades ev'ry breaſt.
And nature's great charter the right never gave
That one mortal another ſhould dare to enſlave.

The ſame genial rays that the lily unfold
Give the roſe its full fragrance, the tulip its gold;
That Europe's fond boſoms to rapture inſpire,
Warm each African breaſt with as gen'rous a fire.
And nature's, &c.

May the head be corrupted, ſubdu'd the proud ſoul,
That would fetter free limbs, and free ſpirits controul!
Be the gem or in ebon or iv'ry enſhrin'd,
The ſame form of heart warms the whole human kind.
And nature's, &c.

May freedom, whoſe rays we are taught to adore,
Beam bright as the ſun, and bleſs ev'ry ſhore;
No charter, that pleads for the rights of mankind,
To inveſt theſe with gold, thoſe in fetters can bind.
And nature's, &c.

On a Young Couple.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In ſprightly days of health and eaſe,
Whoſe temper to his own ally'd,
No knowledge ſeeks but how to pleaſe.

A thouſand ſweets their days attend,
A thouſand comforts riſe around,
Here huſband, parent, wife and friend,
In ev'ry deareſt ſenſe is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midſt ſcenes ſo gay,
That clouds and ſtorms will never riſe,
Ac' [illegible] brighteſt day,
[illegible] the calmeſt ſkies.

[illegible] goods and ills,
[illegible] r fate,
[illegible] ls,

[illegible] or ſeve-
their go-
[illegible] oft all ideas
[illegible] were liable
they ventured
[illegible] n. The baſtile
with great impati-
ed but to conceive a
The Princes and No-
rom taxation—while the
poor, naked, and hun-
[illegible] ble, toiled to maintain the
[illegible] ourt, and the lawleſs diſſipa-
[illegible] oles.—That legal ſecurity which
to poſſeſſions, and renders life an
[illegible] deſire, was not known in that coun-
-The lives and properties of the peo-
were held on the precarious tenure of the will of the Favorites to a debauched and corrupted government.

When a people, who have been long oppreſſed, riſe to regain their freedom, ſomething great and aſtoniſhing is to be expected—the mountain, which long retains the melting lava, will burſt forth with an agitation proportioned to its reluctance and ſufferings.

The people of France have, for a long time paſt, had nothing to do, but to regain their freedom, or periſh in the attempt—*The Die is caſt!*—The nation, or the monarch, muſt be the unhappy victim of the controverſy. If the King, the Princes, and the Nobles, had, at firſt, agreed for a mixed government, and given the people ſome ſharein their own concerns, the conteſt would have ended. But, the monarch was the mere Engine of *a Woman*, full of *Vice, Intrigue, Deception*, and *Duplicity!*—The Princes were intoxicated with the love of deſpotiſm,—while the Nobles hugged their arbitrary powers, and their unjuſt and oppreſſive privileges, as the darling objects of their hearts.—Thus ſituated, all compromiſe was at an end, and ſtrength of party was left as the ſole arbiter of the important conteſt.

While the King remained as a conſtituent branch of the government, the means of ſelf-defence could not be procured: and the obſtacles thrown in the way of republicaniſm were inſurmountable. We rejoiced when the *National Convention* had graſped the powers of ſelf-defence. And, while we pitied the fallen monarch, we exulted at the progreſs of liberty. But upon the death of the man, who was once a King, we riſe in oppoſition to all our profeſſions and principles—Our Gazettes team with ſentiments borrowed from the footſtool of a throne, and calculated for the moſt abject ſtate of vaſſalage. We paſs by, nay, we walk over the bodies of millions, ſacrificed to the Pride of Royalty—we careleſsly cruſh with our feet the bones of Patriots, and the Friends of mankind; but the moment we ſee the blood of *a man*, who was once a King, our paſſions are all inflamed in favor of Royalty. Is this the land of Liberty?—is this the country of freedom?—Is this the place of Republicaniſm?—Is this the Town of Boſton?—Is this the United States of America?—Riſe, ye Ghoſts of *Wooſter*,—of *Warren*,—of *Montgomery*—of thouſands of other Patriots,—who have fallen in defence of freedom, and correct the feelings of a degenerate age.—Do we attend the Theatre to enjoy the death of *Julius Cæſar*? He was a greater and better man than the late King of France. Do we bleſs the hand which has plunged a dagger in an ancient Tyrant, and yet do we weep over a modern King?—If we do then it is becauſe we conceive Kings (the Repreſentatives of ancient Conquerors,) to be worthy characters.—Do we ſee the liberties of England, in a great meaſure reſtored by bringing one Stuart to the ſcaffold, and by the expulſion of another, who dies in poverty and exile?—And do we yet pay a tribute to Royalty, by keeping the thirtieth of January as a faſt, and do we weep over fallen Deſpotiſm in a recent inſtance? Even the [illegible] ho ordered the thirtieth of January [illegible] uſe a Royal Tyrant was be- [illegible] expelled his Heir, and [illegible] hrone, if it is robbery [illegible] to rob another of that [illegible] rom the People by

CATO.

[illegible] S OF
[illegible] *erſon & Co.*
[illegible] pectfully inform- [illegible] at the ſhip

RIOT,

GRUDER,
[illegible] and loading to the [illegible] —The HARRIOT [illegible] tom, and will carry [illegible] of tobacco—ſhe will [illegible] tely. And we expect [illegible] nother veſſel to load with [illegible], to the ſame addreſs.
[illegible] NIEL ANDERSON, & [illegible] MAS REEVES.
[illegible], *May* 23, 1793. (*tf* 13)

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE ſubſcriber begs permiſſion, to return his warmeſt acknowledgements, to his Friends and the Public for the reſpectable patronage the APOTHECARIES HALL has been honored with, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, and to aſſure them, of his unremitting endeavours, to deſerve its continuance.

He has juſt received by the Powhatan, and other ſhips from London, and is now opening, an extenſive aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of every denomination, in practice—having alſo taken care, to import moſt of thoſe articles which, tho' obſolete, are ſometimes called for.—He will not impoſe a FALSHOOD on the public, by declaring, that his Medicines are from the Apothecaries Hall London, and that conſequently he can afford to ſell them 20 per cent. cheaper, than uſual—becauſe it is a fact well known to Practitioners, and others who have had their Medicines from that Company, that they are generally, from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than elſewhere.—*His* Medicines, are purchaſed from Wholeſale Druggiſts in London, (who alſo ſupply the Company at the Apothecaries Hall) and are laid in to the beſt advantage—he will therefore diſpoſe of them on as low terms as any other in his line, WHO ACT FROM PRINCIPLE—He will only add, that not an article of Medicine ſhall ever be impoſed upon a purchaſer, that is not perfectly genuine, and of the beſt quality, and on this principle alone, he ſtakes his reputation, and that of the Apothecaries Hall.

J. K. READ.

Richmond, May 27, 1793. [6 *t.f.*]

FOR SALE,
At one-half its value in CASH *or* PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualitied *LAND* in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, on the waters of *Kentucky* and *Licking* rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

JOHN EMERY,

MAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee-Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

DAVID DUNNEBERRY

Late from PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, That he has lately ſettled in this city, with the intention to Repair, Quill, and put in Tune, HARPSICHORDS, SPINETS, GUITARS, and other Key'd and Quill'd Inſtruments; and alſo to give Inſtructions on thoſe Inſtruments—Orders left at *Doct. Read's Appothecaries-Hall*, will be immediately attended to.——The ſervices ſhall be ſpeedy, and prices moderate, as to which he has the pleaſure to know, that thoſe who have employed him ſince his reſidence in the city, are ſatisfied, and he aſſures the Public, that he will make it his conſtant ſtudy, ſo to conduct himſelf as to merit their patronage, and deſerve their commands.

Richmond, May 18, 1793. [em3-11

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly [illegible]hnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

FOR SALE,
An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, inſtant, and will continue to be regularly publiſhed on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the firſt half-yearly payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

April 18, 1793.

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent; to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſta ces of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will pe pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

☞. *WANTED*

A BAR-KEEPER, generous wages will be given to one who can produce good recommendation—none elſe need apply.

JAMES DICKINSON.

May 16, 1793.

To MANUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, *&c.*

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a BURR-STONE MANUFACTORY under his own immediate direction, in the city of *Richmond*, near the *Courthouſe*, where he has juſt received a cargo of the beſt materials, and choſen by ſkilful workmen, particularly to ſuit the manufacture of *Virginia* wheat.

For the accommodation of the owners of Mills, Mill-Wrights and Millers, or thoſe who chooſe to work their mill-ſtones with balance or ſwivel horns, may have the horns made here, and ſunk by a profeſſed miller, and the runners ſhall be backed on a cock-head to the centre of its own weight; the horns will be immovably fixed, by which means the ſtones will be balanced, or hung miller-wiſe, (generally ſpeaking) at all times.

Directions given *(gratis)* to purchaſers how to work Burr-Stones to advantage.

An aſſortment of ſuperfine and country BOULTING-CLOTHS is on hand, to ſuit the ſtones;—ROLLING-SCREENS, and COLOGNE STONES for grinding corn.

☞ The long experience in the manufacturing line, and the ſucceſs I have met with in ſelling materials of this kind, prompts me to ſolicit the Manufacturers of flour in particular, and the public in general, for a further continuance of their favours; who may reſt aſſured I will furniſh them with unexceptionable materials at reaſonable prices for caſh.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. [e184]

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news-paper, publiſhed in the town of Peterſburg, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by the Printers hereof.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

From the NORFOLK *and* [illegible] GENERAL ADVERT[illegible]

Meſſ. Baxter & Wilſon,

THE attempts of a certain [illegible] der to alienate that regard, [illegible] ery true American feels for our [illegible] lies of France, have been ch[illegible] to the circumſtances of the mome[illegible] arguments addreſſed to our reaſon ha[illegible] ed of ſucceſs, we have ſom[illegible] fears, but none to our tru[illegible] are told that Great-Britain [illegible] France to bring prizes into o[illegible] arm ſhips in this country, a[illegible] permit ſuch things to be don[illegible] tain will declare war againſt us. [illegible] tious nation! to whom do you [illegible] Do you addreſs your vaſſals and ſla[illegible] free and independent people? [illegible] ricans be told that a treaty ma[illegible] ago, with a nation by whoſe [illegible] magnanimous aid, we eſcape[illegible] of ſlavery, is now to be inf[illegible] menaces of that nation who [illegible] to ſue for peace? If (becauſe [illegible] plying with the faith of ou[illegible] gagements, and afford an aſy[illegible] lies in their day of diſtreſs) it [illegible] ſure of Britain to precipitate [illegible] I truſt a juſt cauſe, and the co[illegible] of ou[illegible] citizens will enable us to receive [illegible] neſs. When the miniſters of [illegible] gaged in this war, they very w[illegible] treaties exiſting between the U[illegible] and France, and it is alſo well [illegible] we endeavoured to form ſome [illegible] them, and our overtures have be[illegible] with an imperious and ſupercili[illegible] Matters are however changed, no[illegible] be put on the ſame footing as Fr[illegible] cumſtance which honor, gratitude [illegible] cy forbid. War is a calamity, th[illegible] horrors of which the ſavage barba[illegible] tain has made us too well acquai[illegible] But I will hazard an opinion, that [illegible] as war is, it will be better for Ame[illegible] any intimate connexion with Br[illegible] alliance with that nation will be [illegible] with miſchief to our civil liberti[illegible] tal to our commercial intereſts. [illegible] ſhe is our enemy, and whatever ſh[illegible] tend to, ſhe has an inſidious view[illegible]

Aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis tenacem.

With the examples of Holland [illegible] tugal before our eyes, we ſhall [illegible] want diſcretion to avoid a con[illegible] Britain, a nation whoſe principle[illegible] tices are at war with the proſperit[illegible] country. Holland before her [illegible] with Britain, was the firſt com[illegible] on in Europe, and had ſome [illegible] ancient freedom left, but ſince [illegible] her commerce has been gradual[illegible] her liberties have been finally [illegible] the eſtabliſhment of an arbitrary [illegible] der a plauſible title. Portugal, [illegible] devoted to deſtruction, had yet [illegible] mercial conſequence remaining, [illegible] connection with Britain, from th[illegible] ſhe has been haſtening to a diſſ[illegible] iſſue of which is not given hum[illegible] to ſcan. If we were to turn our [illegible] conduct of this nation in the Ea[illegible] would be preſented, exhibiting [illegible] of human nature unequalled in th[illegible] time—Should Britiſh influence [illegible] gain a footing in this country, [illegible] late find the ſtrength of a faction [illegible] trigues will ſubvert our liberties & [illegible] our little commerce. There [illegible] ſtances which juſtify more than [illegible] this head, but I ſhall not dilate [illegible] at preſent. It is contended that [illegible] this juncture would do away o[illegible] and antipathies, and introduce [illegible] amity and good will, productive [illegible] vantages which may be natural[illegible] to flow from a mutual interchan[illegible] offices. But my countrymen, let [illegible] if this is a time to lay aſide jealou[illegible] tain is now more than ever yo[illegible] for to national animoſity, ſhe h[illegible] animoſity in political principles. [illegible] very moment ſhe is in cloſe league [illegible] deſpots of Europe to rivet the chain[illegible] ry, upon your brave allies who [illegible] emancipated themſelves from th[illegible] yoke of tyranny. It requires [illegible] penetration to perceive that the ſ[illegible] of liberty in France, will be the p[illegible] ſlavery in America. Theſe tyrants [illegible] ſuffer a free government to exiſt [illegible] leaſt the ſpirit of freedom ſhould re[illegible] territories.

It is difficult, which moſt to adm[illegible] impudence of thoſe who talk of [illegible] with Britain, or the patience of A[illegible] who liſten to it—Would not comm[illegible] point out the neceſſity of enforcing [illegible] gagements before new ones are mad[illegible] fore Britain talks of any terms wit[illegible] rica, let her comply with the treaty [illegible] —let her pay us for our Negroes tak[illegible] in open violation of the treaty—[illegible] troops evacuate our poſts, and pa[illegible] the unjuſt retention of them for ten [illegible] let her reimburſe us for thoſe vaſt ſ[illegible] have been compelled to expend in [illegible] of an expenſive Indian war, raiſed [illegible] contrivance and ſupported by her m[illegible] And when all theſe things are don[illegible] atonement can ſhe offer to appeaſe th[illegible] of our fellow citizens, who have [illegible] victims to her cruel machinations?—Every independent American will dwell with enthuſiaſtic pleaſure upon the Spartan anſwer of Congreſs in 1778, to the Britiſh Commiſſioners for making peace, they were told that overtures would not be liſtened to until they had withdrawn all their fleets and armies from America. Thus ſpoke the ſpirit of our infant republic, undiſmayed by thirty thouſand diſciplined ruffians, carrying fire and ſword from our ſea coaſt to the mountains, and a numerous navy ſpreading devaſtation from the ſand banks of Georgia to the cliffs of New-Hampſhire. Let then ſuch manly ſentiments again animate our councils, and with a ſpirit becoming a free nation demand what juſtice and honor give us claim to—Before we liſten to any terms of intimate friendſhip, let us have ſome marks of ſincerity, for every thing that has been hitherto exhibited has been one continued tiſſue of malice, fraud and injury.

My Countrymen, I cannot conclude my obſervations, without endeavoring to impreſs on your minds the attention you ought to give at this time, to your political concerns. If you value the bleſſings of equal liberty, civil and religious, prove by your conduct you deſerve them; be firm and vigilant at your poſts, for remember that in a free republic every citizen is a ſentinel of public [illegible]erty—Suſpicion on ſuch occaſions is a [illegible]tue, and although I would not wiſh to [illegible]ate a diſtruſt of any particular perſon, [illegible] I am bold to ſay that the enemies of [illegible]nch liberty, are no leſs ſo to the liberty [illegible] America, and the ſame opportunity is on[illegible] wanting to diſplay it—Two ſuch diſcor[illegible]nt ſentiments, as a love for republican li[illegible]rty in America, and an attachment to deſ[illegible]ic government in France cannot exiſt in [illegible] ſame breaſt. The mind of a republican [illegible]rs no reſpect for monarchy, and its ap[illegible]dages ariſtocracy and prelacy.

BRUTUS.

Princeſs Ann, May 21, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

[illegible]riday morning laſt, a deputation from [illegible] French Benevolent ſociety eſtabliſhed in [illegible] city, waited upon citizen Genet with an [illegible]reſs, of which the following is a tranſla[illegible]

[illegible] Citizen Miniſter of the French Republic,

The French citizens and citizens of the [illegible]ited States deſcendants of French, reſi[illegible]g in Philadelphia, haſten to preſent this [illegible]k of their attachment to the nation you [illegible]reſent, of their zeal for the cauſe of liber[illegible]nd equality, and of their perſonal regard. [illegible]Many of us attracted by the innate love [illegible]berty, when France ſtill ſmarted under [illegible]d of deſpotiſm, ſought and found an [illegible]n this happy country, then the cra[illegible]or infant equality. The cordial recep[illegible]n from our new fellow-citizens, the cloſe [illegible]nections and pleaſing habits contracted [illegible]ng them, have rendered America a na[illegible] home. But in becoming Americans, [illegible] have not ceaſed to be Frenchmen; for [illegible]ndividual can be more intimately con[illegible]ed with either, than the two nations are [illegible] each other. The French citizen who [illegible] become affiliated to the American nation, [illegible] the citizen of the United States, whom [illegible]nce has adopted, have thereby only [illegible]ngthened the ties of connection.

An union cemented by the blood of the [illegible]zens of both nations, and founded on ſo [illegible] a baſis as ſimiliarity of ſentiment and [illegible]ciple, is formed to reſiſt the moſt violent [illegible]ts of thoſe whoſe intereſt it might be to [illegible]rb it; for liberty tends to unite men, as [illegible] deſpotiſm to divide and deſtroy them.

The miſſion with which you are char[illegible] impoſes on you the moſt agreeable du[illegible]ſince it is committed to you to give and [illegible]ve the aſſurance and teſtimony of ſo fin[illegible]a friendſhip, and To eternal an union. [illegible] will co-operate as far as is our power to [illegible]ain ſo precious a fraternity, and pre[illegible] the enemies of liberty from giving it [illegible]hance.

Permit us on this occaſion, as individu[illegible]l Frenchmen, to pay to our brethren [illegible] United States the tribute of gratitude [illegible] their conduct towards us ſo juſtly [illegible]s. We were ſtrangers among them [illegible]ey treated us as brothers; they have [illegible] prodigal of the attentions and aſſiſt[illegible] which our ſituation required and en[illegible]ured to make us forget, that we did [illegible]ve our birth to a common country. [illegible]ghout the whole extent of the Ameri[illegible]pire our countrymen have experienced [illegible]fects of the ſame benevolent ſpirit. [illegible]where the citizens have been anxious [illegible]ſh, and the governments to protect [illegible] It would be the height of ingratitude [illegible]t to avail ourſelves of ſo favourable [illegible]ortunity of publicly expreſſing the ex[illegible]our gratitude.

[illegible]cept, citizen, our ardent wiſhes for [illegible]ſs of the glorious cauſe of wh[illegible] has declared herſelf the ſupport. We [illegible]t by her generous efforts, liberty [illegible] be triumphant through the globe, [illegible]f the enormous combination of deſ[illegible] ſlaves, who wiſh to annihilate it. [illegible]licitate ourſelves in finding in you a [illegible]o has deſerved well of his country, [illegible]eaches us to hope, that he will ac[illegible]w claim to her gratitude."

[illegible]gned) By order,

P. S. DUPONCEAU.

To this he made an anſwer, of which the following is a tranſlation;—

"Citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the French Citizens, and deſcendants of Frenchmen, reſident in Philadelphia.

"The principles and ſentiments which have animated you, citizens, do equal honor to your heads and hearts, and leave no doubt of your patriotiſm. You have anticipated the intententions of the Fench republic; her wiſh is to ſtrengthen more and more the ties which connect her with the virtuous nation, that has ſo juſtly deſerved, by her generous conduct towards you, your attachment and gratitude. I will uſe my beſt endeavours to fulfil the ententions of the republic, and am perſuaded, that you will neglect nothing to prove to the citizens of the United States, that Franchmen now conſider them as brethren

"I ſhall take care, citizens, to communicate to our fellow citizens in France, the addreſs which you have juſt preſented, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the opinion which you have been pleaſed to entertain of my zeal and entire devotion to the cauſe of liberty and equality.

(Signed) GENET."

BALTIMORE, April 23.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF

DUMOURIER.

The following is a copy of a poſtſcript received by a gentleman in New-London, by the brig Charming Polly, in 27 days from Calais.—The French affairs begin to wear a more pleaſing proſpect; Dumourier by the moſt ſurpriſing manoeuvre ever heard of, on the ſixth of April ſurrounded a body of ten thouſand of the flower of the Pruſſian army, and cut them to pieces to a man. The King of Pruſſia and Duke of Brunſwick are among the ſlain.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

By the ſloop two ſiſters, Capt. Pindar, we have received the following information:

The Britiſh ſloop of war Serpent, Capt. Lee, arrived at Naſſau on the 19th of April, from Jamaica, and brought Diſpatches for lord Dunmore, which authorized him to grant letters of marque and reprisal againſt the veſſels and property of the French.

It was reported at Naſſau that advice had been tranſmitted to the ſeveral Britiſh conſuls reſiding in the American ports, that all American veſſels, which were found going into French ports, laden with proviſions or wirlike ſtores, would be liable to ſeizure. Three were ſtopped by the Serpent, and very ſtrickly ſearched.

In Jamaica, they are vigorouſly employed in fitting out privateers. A ſhallop with 12 muſkets, had ſent three prizes into Port Royal.

Twelve or fourteen privateers were expected to be ready to ſail from Naſſau in a few days; three of which intended to cruize off the Carolina coaſt. A frigate was hourly expected to arrive there from England.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is judged expedient, in the preſent circumſtances of the country, to allow the admiſſion of proviſions into the different ports within this government; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of his majeſty's honourable council, to iſſue this my proclamation, allowing and permitting, and I do hereby allow and permit the importation for ſix months, computing from the day of the date hereof, into the ports of Naſſau, Exuma and Turks iſlands, as well in foreign as Britiſh bottoms, the following ſpecies of proviſions, viz. corn and all ſorts of grain and pulſe, flower and bread, rice and every ſpecies of ſalted proviſions; cattle and live ſtock of all kinds: of which the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms and all whom it may concern, are to take due notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal of the ſaid Iſlands, at Naſſau (New-Providence) the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1793, and in the 33d year of his majeſty's reign.

(Signed) DUNMORE.

RICHMOND, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to a gentleman in Maryland.

"It is very remarkable that out of *Sixty Thouſand Nuns*, that have been turned out of Nuneries in France, by the revolutioniſts, *Forty-ſeven Thouſand Four Hundred* and *Thirty-ſix*, have had children, and the moſt of them boys. It may ſeem incredible, but this account has been publiſhed here, as taken from the regiſter of births, directed to be taken by the laws of France, which alſo directs the ſtate of the mother, who are all ſtated to be *Nuns*. There are, alſo *Thirty-three Mothers Abeſſes* have had children, four of which are upwards of *Sixty* years of age.

It is, alſo, remarked, that they have all become the moſt violent revolutioniſts, and *pray* moſt devoutly for the ſucceſs of the arms of the Republic, for fear if a counter-revolution take place, they may be again cloiſtered in Nuneries. In fine *every thing* ſeems to be in *motion* in this country and to *conſpire* to ſupport the cauſe of Liberty.

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY.

The wife of Mr. John Harvie living on the banks of the *Kennebec* (Maſſ.) on the 19th of July, 1792, was delivered of a ſon; and on the 18th of April, 1793, was ſafely delivered of FOUR SONS at one birth, three of whom, with the mother, are living and likely to live. Two women ſwore before a magiſtrate to the truth of the above extraordinary fact. In a young country like ours, right worthy of penſion and reward is this fruitful woman. *Meſſ. Con.*

Having preſented our readers with the ſtory of Dumourier's defection from the cauſe of his country, as it appeared in the Star, a miniſterial paper, of the 6th April, we think it our duty to remark that no ſuch intelligence appears in the Engliſh Chronicle, an evening paper, of the ſame date. It is therefore, in all probability, either a change ally fabrication, or a governmental manœuvre, intended to give a momentary ſpring to the recruiting of the army and navy, which appears to have gone on very tardily. All direct communication with France having ceaſed, the time is favorable for impoſing on public credulity, a practice which is by no means new with the miniſtry of Great-Britain. The ſame trick was frequently played off on the nation during the American war.—That Dumourier has acted the part of a traitor cannot eaſily be credited; for however genuine his letter of the 12th of March to the national convention may be, it ought to be recollected, that he afterwards fought bravely, particularly on the 18th, and that his letter reſpecting the action of that day, breathed the moſt determined ſpirit of patriotiſm. It is not likely, if the convention wiſhed to arreſt Dumourier, that one of the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, ſhould be the Miniſter at War!!! And much more improbable is it, that the citizen ſoldiers of France ſhould all at once determine to re-eſtabliſh deſpotiſm.

Were Dumourier to attempt the ſeduction of the army, he would probably be as unſucceſsful as Fayette. At any rate, the cauſe of France does not now depend upon Dumourier, more than it formerly did on Fayette. Arnold was a brave and popular general, but the event of his deſertion ſhewed how little the ſucceſs of a nation of freemen, contending for their deareſt rights, depended on any one man. [*Gen. Adv.*

Departed this life on Sunday morning laſt, Mrs. MARY BERKELEY, conſort of Mr. NELSON BERKELEY, merchant, of this city, greatly lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

AST, BINGHAM, & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public in general, That they arrived from Europe and have for ſale by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Store on the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite Col. Robert Gamble's ſtore, and the ſtreet leading from Mayo's bridge; a general aſſortment of HARD WARE, EARTHENWARE, HOSIERY, SADDLERY, &c. —In a few months they expect an aſſortment of Cloths, Stuffs, Cottons, Silks, Umbrellas, Hats, Modes, Artificial Flowers, Looking-Glaſſes, Window, Tumbler and Wine-Glaſſes, and many other articles of Britiſh, French, German and other Manufactures.

Alſo in the ſame Houſe, TWO LARGE CONVENIENT ROOMS TO LET.

N B. They have alſo ſame aſſortment at *Norfolk* and *Peterſburg*.

Richmond, May 29, 1793.

THE ſuperintendance of COUTTS' FERRY at the Falls of *James* river, from *Manchester* to this city, being given up to the SUBSCRIBER,—I beg leave to inform my FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, That on *the firſt day of June next*, I will have two HORSE BOATS and a FOOT-BOAT to ply at the ſaid ferry.—The boats are in good repair, and every attendance will be obſerved to Paſſengers, ſkilful hands being employed to work them. To facilitate this purpoſe, the rates will be lowered as follows:—For a man and horſe 4d.—For a man croſſing and re-croſſing the ſame, and for other things ferriagable in proportion.

LEWIS BUCKNER.

May 23, 1793. (*eo*4 12)

☞ THESE are to inform the PUBLIC, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP of ELIJAH BENNETT & CO. was diſſolved on the firſt of *January* laſt.

ELIJAH BENNETT.

Richmond, Virginia, May 14, 1793.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels*, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price. —He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 23, 1793. (tf 9)

A favourite ſong. Tune "The ſon of Aldermack.

THE power that created the night and the day
Gave his image divine to each model of clay:
Tho' on different features the God be impreſſ'd,
One ſpirit immortal pervades ev'ry breaſt.
And nature's great charter the right never gave
That one mortal another ſhould dare to enſlave.

The ſame genial rays that the lily unfold
Give the roſe its full fragrance, the tulip its gold;
That Europe's fond boſoms to rapture inſpire,
Warm each African breaſt with as gen'rous a fire.
And nature's, &c.

May the head be corrupted, ſubdu'd the proud ſoul,
That would fetter free limbs, and free ſpirits controul!
Be the gem or in ebon or iv'ry enſhrin'd,
The ſame form of heart warms the whole human kind.
And nature's, &c.

May freedom, whoſe rays we are taught to adore,
Beam bright as the ſun, and bleſs ev'ry ſhore;
No charter, that pleads for the rights of mankind,
To inveſt theſe with gold, thoſe in fetters can bind.
And nature's, &c.

On a Young Couple.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In ſprightly days of health and eaſe,
Whoſe temper to his own ally'd,
No knowledge ſeeks but how to pleaſe.

A thouſand ſweets their days attend,
A thouſand comforts riſe around,
Here huſband, parent, wife and friend,
In ev'ry deareſt ſenſe is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midſt ſcenes ſo gay,
That clouds and ſtorms will never riſe,
A cloud may dim the brighteſt day.
And ſtorms diſturb the calmeſt ſkies.

The lights and ſhades, and goods and ills,
Thus finely blended in their fate,
To ſweet ſubmiſſion bow their wills,
And make them happy in their ſtate.

FROM A LATE BOSTON PAPER.

Obſervations on the preſent ſituation of France.

WE conſider every attempt to reſtore liberty to mankind, as a glorious exertion in favor of virtue. The men who take a lead in the important conteſt, we adore as patriots, and admire as heroes. Our integrity and our reaſon urge us to condemn to ruin and infamy, the tyrants, whoſe avarice and ambition, render the greater part of the human race miſerable, wretched, and unhappy.—A few days ſince the town of Boſton was ſhouting for the victories of France, and exulting in the proſperity of a ſiſter republic. The neighbouring towns joined in the feſtivity; and the gazettes teemed with toaſts, emanating from the feelings of liberty, patriotiſm, and democracy. We did not then celebrate a kingdom. We rejoiced that France was reſcued from monarchy. Her ci-devant monarch was ſtripped of his royalty, and we congratulated France, that *he* was the priſoner of the people. But, he is now no more, the horrors of a trial, the deadly images of the ſcaffold and the axe have had acceſs to our feelings—and the world, from the tenor of our newſpapers, may well conſider us as diſtracted with paſſion. Certainly we will do ourſelves the honor to reflect coolly before we decide. Perhaps our moderation, our prudence, intereſt, and our reputation, all whiſper us to be ſilent on the great occaſion.

The people of France have been for ſeveral centuries, ſo much oppreſſed by their government, that they had nearly loſt all ideas of the Rights of Man. They were liable to the rack, and the ſtake, if they ventured to have an opinion in religion. The baſtile and the gallows waited, with great impatience, for him, who dared but to conceive a political ſentiment. The Princes and Nobility were exempt from taxation—while the body of the people, poor, naked, and hungry and miſerable, toiled to maintain the ſplendor of a court, and the lawleſs diſſipation of the nobles.—That legal ſecurity which gives value to poſſeſſions, and renders life an object of deſire, was not known in that country:—The lives and properties of the people were held on the precarious tenure of the Will of the Favorites to a debauched and corrupted government.

When a people, who have been long oppreſſed, riſe to regain their freedom, ſomething great and aſtoniſhing is to be expected—the mountain, which long retains the melting lava, will burſt forth with an agitation proportioned to its reluctance and ſufferings.

The people of France have, for a long time paſt, had nothing to do, but to regain their freedom, or periſh in the attempt—*The Die is caſt!*—The nation, or the monarch, muſt be the unhappy victim of the controverſy. If the King, the Princes, and the Nobles, had, at firſt, agreed for a mixed government, and given the people ſome ſhare in their own concerns, the conteſt would have ended. But, the monarch was the mere Engine of a *Woman*, full of *Vice, Intrigue, Deception*, and *Duplicity!*—The Princes were intoxicated with the love of deſpotiſm,—while the Nobles hugged their arbitrary powers, and their unjuſt and oppreſſive privileges, as the darling objects of their hearts.—Thus ſituated, all compromiſe was at an end, and ſtrength of party was left as the ſole arbiter of the important conteſt.

While the King remained as a conſtituent branch of the government, the means of ſelf-defence could not be procured: and the obſtacles thrown in the way of republicaniſm were inſurmountable. We rejoiced when the *National Convention* had graſped the powers of ſelf-defence. And, while we pitied the fallen monarch, we exulted at the progreſs of liberty. But upon the death of the man, who was once a King, we riſe in oppoſition to all our profeſſions and principles—Our Gazettes team with ſentiments borrowed from the footſtool of a throne, and calculated for the moſt abject ſtate of vaſſalage. We paſs by, nay, we walk over the bodies of millions, ſacrificed to the Pride of Royalty—we careleſsly cruſh with our feet the bones of Patriots, and the Friends of mankind; but the moment we ſee the blood of *a man*, who was once a King, our paſſions are all inflamed in favor of Royalty. Is this the land of Liberty?—is this the country of freedom?—Is this the place of Republicaniſm?—Is this the Town of Boſton?—Is this the United States of America?—Riſe, ye Ghoſts of *Wooſter*,—of *Warren*,—of *Montgomery*—of thouſands of other Patriots,—who have fallen in defence of freedom and correct the feelings of a degenerate age.—Do we attend the Theatre to enjoy the death of *Julius Cæſar*? He was a greater and better man than the late King of France. Do we bleſs the hand which has plunged a dagger in an ancient Tyrant, and yet do we weep over a modern King?—If we do ſo then it is becauſe we conceive Kings (the Repreſentatives of ancient Conquerors,) to be worthy characters.—Do we ſee the liberties of England, in a great meaſure reſtored by bringing one Stuart to the ſcaffold, and by the expulſion of another, who dies in poverty and exile?—And do we yet pay a tribute to Royalty, by keeping the thirtieth of January as a faſt, and do we weep over fallen Deſpotiſm in a recent inſtance? Even the man, who ordered the thirtieth of January as a faſt, becauſe a Royal Tyrant was beheaded on that day, expelled his Heir, and robbed him of his Throne, if it is robbery for one highway-man to rob another of that which he has taken from the People by force.

CATO.

THE FRIENDS OF

Meſſ. *William Anderſon & Co.*

ARE reſpectfully informed, that the ſhip

HARRIOT,

CAPTAIN I. T. MAGRUDER,

Is now arrived at *York*, and loading to the addreſs of that Houſe.——The HARRIOT is a fine *American* bottom, and will carry about 560 hogſheads of tobacco—ſhe will be diſpatched immediately. And we expect in a ſhort time, another veſſel to load with tobacco at *Norfolk*, to the ſame addreſs.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON, & THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, May 23, 1793. (tf-13)

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE ſubſcriber begs permiſſion, to return his warmeſt acknowledgements, to his Friends and the Public for the reſpectable patronage the APOTHECARIES HALL has been honored with, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, and to aſſure them, of his unremitting endeavours, to deſerve its continuance.

He has juſt received by the Powhatan, and other ſhips from London, and is now opening, an extenſive aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of every denomination, in practice—having alſo taken care, to import moſt of thoſe articles which, tho' obſolete, are ſometimes called for.—He will not impoſe a FALSHOOD on the public, by declaring, that his Medicines are from the Apothecaries Hall London, and that conſequently he can afford to ſell them 20 per cent. cheaper, than uſual—becauſe it is a fact well known to Practitioners, and others who have had their Medicines from that Company, that they are generally, from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than elſewhere.—*His* Medicines, are purchaſed from Wholeſale Druggiſts in London, (who alſo ſupply the Company at the Apothecaries Hall) and are laid in to the beſt advantage—he will therefore diſpoſe of them on as low terms as any other in his line, WHO ACT FROM PRINCIPLE.—He will only add, that not an article of Medicine ſhall ever be impoſed upon a purchaſer, that is not perfectly genuine, and of the beſt quality, and on this principle alone, he ſtakes his reputation, and that of the Apothecaries Hall.

J. K. READ.

Richmond, May 27, 1793. [6 *ſ.*]

FOR SALE,

At one-half its value in CASH *or* PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualified *LAND* in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, on the waters of *Kentucky* and *Licking* rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7

DAVID DUNNEBERR

Late from PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLI That he has lately ſettled in this ci with the intention to Repair, Quill, and in Tune, HARPSICHORDS, SPINE GUITARS, and other Key'd and Qu Inſtruments; and alſo to give Inſtruc on thoſe Inſtruments.—Orders left at *Read's Appothecaries-Hall*, will be imm ately attended to.——The ſervices ſha ſpeedy, and prices moderate, as to whi has the pleaſure to know, that thoſe have employed him ſince his reſidence i city, are ſatisfied, and he aſſures the Pu that he will make it his conſtant ſtudy, conduct himſelf as to merit their patro and deſerve their commands.

Richmond, May 18, 1793. [e

At a High Court of Chancery, *in Richmond, March*, 9th, 179

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabe* wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John ſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtra the will annexed, of *Aquilla Joh* ceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabet* wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Jo Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *J Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infant der the age of twenty-one years, *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *cy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the chi of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, dece *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *ry Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry G* and *George Goodloe*, infants under th of twenty-one years; which *Mary John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, and *George*, are the children of *Pr* late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder one of the daughters of *Aquilla J* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *A Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not ing entered their appearance, and giv curity according to the act of Aſſemb the rules of this Court, and it appear the ſatisfaction of the Court, that th not inhabitants of this country: On th tion of the Plaintiff, by their counſe *ordered* That the ſaid Defendants pear here, on the firſt day of the ne *tember* term, and anſwer the bill Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia G* for two months ſucceſſively, and pu at ſome church of the pariſh of —— in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſom *day* immediately after divine ſervice, the front door of the Capitol in the *Richmond*. (A copy)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, c.

FOR SALE,

An excellent CHAISE HARNESS complete.—Enqui Printers.

TO THE PUBLI

THE firſt Number of thi appeared on Monday t of April, inſtant, and will co be regularly publiſhed on and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers Four Dollars per annum, half-yearly payment to be the time of ſubſcribing, an mainder at the end of the y

April 18, 1793.

the unexpected ſtoppage of Meſſrs. *Donald &* will no doubt occaſion Creditors in this country, want of full information am not warranted to de- what may be the reſult Europe, yet I conceive it to my own conduct, and for the ſeveral Creditors of this Continent, to notify to ims upon me as a drawer or or other acts of my agency, me perſonally reſponſible, al claims and demands will t time in as fair a train for reaſonably be expected, con- umſtances of the caſe; and I ſuch Creditors will be pleaſ- te to me their reſpective de- that I may make ſpeedy and for payment; viewing the untry over which I ſhall re- viſed I may) the controul, as cient for that purpoſe.

alſo be proper to no- IENDS, and to the PUBLIC in future I ſhall carry on bu- COMMISSION line and r my own account, and in my this place.

JAMES BROWN.

April 17, 1793. (tf)

LE TAVERN.

ſcriber has leave to inform his and the public, that he has com- large and commodious houſe for n of Gentlemen, and aſſures them ntion ſhall be paid to render their tions agreeable, and to furniſh LIQUORS.

tables being thoroughly repaired may depend on having every at- d to give ſatisfaction, by the Pub- obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

nd, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

WANTED

R-KEEPER, generous wages will iven to one who can produce good dation—none elſe need apply.

JAMES DICKINSON.

, 1793.

NUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, &c.

SUBSCRIBER has opened a URR-STONE MANU- ORY under his own im- direction, in the city of *Rich- at the Courthouſe*, where he received a cargo of the beſt s, and choſen by ſkilful work- rticularly to ſuit the manufac- *Virginia* wheat.

the accommodation of the of Mills, Mill-Wrights and or thoſe who chooſe to work ll-ſtones with balance or ſwi- s, may have the horns made d ſunk by a profeſſed miller, runners ſhall be backed on a d to the centre of its own the horns will be immovably which means the ſtones will nced, or hung miller-wiſe, ly ſpeaking) at all times.

tions given *(gratis)* to pur- how to work Burr-Stones to ge.

aſſortment of ſuperfine and BOULTING-CLOTHS hand, to ſuit the ſtones;— ING-SCREENS, and CO- NE STONES for grinding

The long experience in the ma- uring line, and the ſucceſs I et with in ſelling materials of ud, prompts me to ſolicit the facturers of flour in particular, e public in general, for a fur- continuance of their favours; may reſt aſſured I will furniſh with unexceptionable materials ſonable prices for caſh.

JOHN MOODY.

hmond, April 19, 1793. [e184]

SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE PENDENT LEDGER," a weekly paper, publiſhed in the town of Pe- g, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Shillings per annum*, are received by inters hereof.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 15 years of age; he will be taken on terms, if application is made immey. Enquire of the Printers.

ril 29, 1793.